The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 2 cents. To be served by carriers (per week), 25 cents. Subscription, $6 per year, $3 50.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Financial matters, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The names and money accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1871. NO. 155.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

Revolutionists Defy the Government.

Soldiers Desert and Join the Mobs

An Officer Dragged from His Horse and Killed.

The People Demand the Dissolution of the Assembly.

Expenses of the Tours Government—Reorganization of the French Army—Marshal McMahon Supports the Present Government—Bazaine Insists on an Investigation Into His Conduct at Metz—Explosion at Hong Chow, China—Forty Persons Killed—Napoleon Going to London, &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

Proclamation of President Thiers.

LONDON, March 19, 7:00 A. M.—President Thiers has issued a proclamation appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says he is informed that the malcontents of Montmartre have granted their guns so as to demolish the dwellings of their fellow-citizens. He declares by such acts as these the Republic is compromised because the Republic, accompanied by deserters, will not vote. He declares that the present Government is really a republic, and no friend of the republic should strike at it. The Government will take the action necessary against those who are misled by designing politicians, who seek to inaugurate civil war. But drawn to their senses by the deplorable results of their doings, showing how the growing compasses of the city is stopped and the shops deserted, he continues: The Government, hoping the malcontents will return to their duties as good citizens and obey the laws, still withholds the order to proceed to extreme measures to free the country of its fatal energy, but if it is determined to act when necessary and deliver the principles over to justice. The Government relies on the cooperation of all good citizens. The proclamation concludes: "After this warning, we shall proceed to force peace, if necessary, of all hazards."

Exciting Scenes in Paris—A Lieutenant Dragged from his House by a Mob and Murdered.

LONDON, March 19, 3 A. M.—Events of the most important character have taken place in Paris and the situation is hourly becoming graver. The government is following up the proclamation of President Thiers, and at midnight on Friday sent a detachment of troops and gens-d'armes to occupy the positions of the insurgents in Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon were removed and the gens-d'armes made the prisoners. In the morning the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many enraged soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene and released the prisoners. General Vinoy, who was in command of the Government forces, had posted a condon of troops around the hill of Montmartre, and planted mitrailleuses at the approaches, and his orders prevented all persons from ascending the hill. The batteries of mitrailleuses were soon surrounded by angry groups, who demanded to know who the authorities distrusted the people, and if it was their intention to fire upon the citizens, when asked if they intended to fire on the citizens, made no reply, and soon a general confusion commenced. The people were allowed to cross the mitrailleuses aside and ascend the hill. Companies of soldiers on the summit fraternized with them. The Nationals, who were guarding the cannon, still held their positions. As fresh troops arrived on the grounds the people shouted to them, "Brothers in arms," and the order was obeyed.

At 9:00 o'clock the Nationals held the ground again and prevented all unarmed persons from going up the hill. At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place de la Bastile, at the end of the street leading from the heights some artillerymen and cheasseurs were surrounded by the crowd, and who accosted them with shouts of "Go and fight the Prussians. A lieutenant of chasseurs, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre. He was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A fusillade followed, in which an artillery man and two nationals were wounded, but the fighting soon ceased. The soldiers abandoned their posts and mingled with the crowd distributing among them cartridges and relinquishing their chassepots. The artillery men refused to be responsible to remove two mitrailleuses, fearing no further resistance. The people are now in possession of the cannon, and have sent word to the government, but were too few in number to be effective and withdrew.

At 12 o'clock many battalions of national guards, fully armed, marched into Montmartre shouting "Vive la Republique." The district was now entirely in the possession of the nationals, the southern boundary of which is a guard of gens-d'armes and not a single regular being visible. All national guards have been supplied with cartridges, and appear determined to retain their cannon and hold their positions. The purposes of the insurgents are still unknown. The main object just now is to appeal to the Government. Crowds in Montmartre and Belleville, however, are unanimous in their clamors against the Assembly at Bordeaux. They demand its immediate dissolution. Paris is in fact in a new body, when shall sit in Paris.

At six o'clock Saturday evening the agitation and insecurity continued. Troops have been withdrawn from the fauhourgs, where the people appear excited and hostile. The town was surrounded for several hours by the mob in Montmartre, but the troops retreated before the insurgents and took three barricades, using the bayonet, and finally cut their way out and escaped. Gen. Lecomte and others were not molested in the Chateau Rouge. Gen. Paturel is wounded.

Gunpowder Factory Explosion—Forty Persons Killed.

LONDON, March 19.—Advices from Hong Kong state that a powder factory belonging to the Chinese Government, at Hong Chow, has exploded, and that forty persons were killed.

Napoleon Going to London.

LONDON, March 18.—Ex-Emperor Napoleon will arrive Canses on Sunday, March 19, and will be due in London on Monday night.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 19.—The steamship Tenias, from New York, arrived at Lough Foyle and proceeded to Glasgow.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 18, 1:30 P. M.—Consols for money and 92 5-8@92¾ for account. Bonds easier: 6s, 86¾; 5s, 85; 4s, 75; 3s, 52; 10-40s, 89. LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 7½@7 5-8.

Wheat unchanged. Flour 25s 9d.

Pork 90s; other provisions unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—5 20s of 62, 95¾.

FRANCE.

The Montmartre Insurgents—New French Loan—Soldiers of the Line Fraternize with the People.

PARIS, March 18.—Seventeen Parisian Deputies to the National Assembly have resolved upon a fresh appeal to the Montmartre insurgents for moderation, and insist upon their supporting of the cause of peace in their proposals to the military authorities. The national guard have transported 56 cannon from Place de la Bastile to Belleville for greater their security. The Montmartrites have greatly increased their fortifications in preparation for the decisive measures expected from the authorities.

The new French loan, which probably cannot be floated at 8 per cent, and be redeemable at a fixed time, will be submitted to the National Assembly on Tuesday next. The rapidity decreases in Paris.

A dispatch from Rouen says the German official paper there ceased publication to-day. Instructions have been forwarded by the Mayor of Rouen that 10,000 French citizens shall to-morrow pass over to the left bank of the Seine.

Evening.—General Faron, with three hundred men, has blockaded Montmartre. Several officers have been taken prisoners. A large crowd of National Guards surrounded the hill. Several speakers of the line fraternize in the streets with the people. They are out in great force and cheer, *Vive la Republique.*

Maritime and Mercantile Laws—Expenses of the Tours Delegation—French Army Reorganizing—Marshal McMahon Supports the Present Government—Bazaine Insists on an Investigation Into His Conduct at Metz.

PARIS, March 18.—The Government is devoting much time to the consideration of the subject of maritime and mercantile laws. The questions at present under discussion, and which will be first decided upon, are those relating to the excess of taxes on bonded goods and the revision of the navigation laws, and also the new loan is for the purpose of converting a loan of 250,000,000 francs contracted by the Tours delegation of the Supreme Government. The bank of France will not ask the payment of supplementary interest, except in cases of persons who are the possessors of the drafts accorded by the new law. The northern and eastern railways are to be guaranteed.

The French army is being rapidly reorganized, and the men are nearly all arrived.

The suppression of the Montmartre revolt is in contemplation for to-day.

The remains of Carlos Hoges are to be brought to Paris to-morrow by his father for interment. The funeral will be very large and the occasion for a demonstration.

It is announced that Marshal McMahon supports the Government. The order to withdraw from the army to private life.

Marshal Bazaine insists upon an investigation into his conduct at Metz.

PRUSSIA.

Persecution of Returning Germans.

BERLIN, March 18.—The new Prussian Cross Gazette, semi-official, to-day says that if the French people persist in returning to power a party which encourages the enemies of Paris and possibly the city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Late Election—Completion of the Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., March 18.—Weston failed of an election by the people by about 100 votes. An ordinal session will be required to settle the complexion of the Legislature, and the probabilities are that Democrats.

CONCORD, N. H., March 18.—Governor Stearns will be declared by majorities of election to Hibbard, Bell and Parker, the new Democratic Congressmen, and they will start for Washington at once.

CRIME.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Alexander Rogers was arrested at Covington to-day charged with the railroad depot by an unknown person.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Wm. Kennedy, at an early hour this morning, shot and instantly killed Thomas Bell, with whom a pair of shears, them with a knife, and then cut his throat from ear to ear. Kennedy was hurt. Cause—whisky tattoos and family affairs.

DETROIT, March, March 18.—Dennis Ellis and wife were murdered in their house in the village of Hamtramck, near Detroit, Saturday night. The house was found in flames on fire, which was found dead in bed. The murderer is supposed to be Francois Ellis, a son of the deceased. He was arrested and committed for examination. He has been in the habit of threatening his parents.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Senate.

The Ku-Klux Business Debated at Length—Caucus of Southern Democrats—Reorganization of the Army—South Carolina Appeals to the Government for Troops to Put Down Ku-Klux Bands—No Further Trouble in Mississippi, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1871.

Proceedings of the Senate.

The Anthony resolution, which covers the ground taken by the Republican senatorial caucus as to what legislation shall be entered upon by the Senate at the present session, was called up to-day, and gave rise to discussion, which will undoubtedly be protracted far into next week. In connection with this resolution and considered at the same time with it, was the one offered by Sherman, instructing the Judiciary Committee to immediately report a bill for the suppression of Ku-Klux outrages in the South. On this bill Mr. Sherman made a long speech, relying mainly for his facts upon the majority report lately submitted from the Senate Investigating Committee. The discussion was very wide under the latitude given by both resolutions. The Democrats generally objected to Sherman's resolution, on the ground that it required the Judiciary Committee to report a bill forthwith, while by its previous action Congress had agreed to further investigate into the subject before legislating thereon. Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, made his maiden speech to-day, and was listened to with marked attention. He confined himself mainly to the defense of Kentucky from various strictures made on her by Sherman while the latter had the floor. The principal interest, however, centered with Trumbull, who operated against the policy of issuing proclamation as contemplated, especially in view of the action taken by the House of Representatives on the coal and salt bills. He said the people of the country had confidence in reform on the part of Congress; it was unwise and impolitic to adjourn without concurring in the action taken by the House. When the Senate adjourned at five o'clock, both these resolutions were pending.

Caucus of Southern Democrats.

The Southern Democrats of the House were in caucus this afternoon, for the purpose of determining upon an address to be issued to their people, in relation to the proposed investigation, counseling them to render every facility to the committee in making the investigation, and the prohibition of affairs in that section may become known.

Senator Hamilton Admitted.

The new Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning, and unanimously agreed to report in favor of admitting Senator Hamilton, of Texas to his seat. The other cases, those of Scofield-waite, of Georgia, Vance, of North Carolina, and Blodgett, of Georgia were postponed until Monday next.

Re-organization of the Army.

By general order issued from the War Department this afternoon, section 2 of the Act of Congress approved July 15th, 1870, reducing the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000 men, will be carried out by re-organizing the army at the following numerical strength: engineers, 561; ordnance, 425; ordnance sergeants at posts, 200; military academy band, 24; band of musicians for each regiment of cavalry, each, 3,300; five batteries of light artillery, 84 men each, 420; one hundred and twenty companies of cavalry, 64 men each, 10,080; two hundred and fifty companies of infantry, 60 men each, 15,000; total enlisted force, 30,000. The following are the rates of pay of the commissioned staff, 280, as follows: 48 of each sergeant majors, quartermaster sergeants and chief musicians; 56 principal musicians of artillery and infantry; 56 principal buglers of artillery and chief trumpeters of cavalry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1871.

South Carolina Appeals for Troops.

Attorney General Chamberlain, of South Carolina, is here with a letter from the Governor of that State, making formal application to the President for troops to be furnished for the purpose of suppressing insurrection there. The letter states that the disorders are mainly confined to the North-western counties, comprising the Seventh Judicial District, and that the civil authorities are unable to give protection to loyal men there. It is also further stated that a regiment of cavalry would be of much more service than a force of infantry, and dispersing the marauding Ku-Klux bands. The letter will be presented to the President upon his return from Philadelphia.

No More Money for Minister Schenck.

It has been discovered at the second auditor's office that General Schenck, in drawing one month's salary as minister to England under the existing law has exhausted the appropriation for that purpose for services in his official character until he proceeds to his post of London. There seems to be no doubt that if it should become necessary a deficiation could be passed by Congress exempting him from the operation of the present legal restrictions.

All Serene in Mississippi.

The Memphis Avalanche has received a dispatch from Governor Alcorn, to the effect that a most thorough investigation will be made into the Meridian affair by the state authorities, and all guilty parties participating in the outrage will be punished to the full extent of the law. He also sets forth the condition of affairs in Mississippi, and states that peace and order generally prevail in that state. Governor Alcorn has issued a proclamation along the Alabama border. He expresses his willingness and ability to fully protect the life and property of the citizens of the border counties, and appeals from the United States Government, such aid being entirely unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1871.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day amounted to $2,350,000, and total amount subscribed to date $30,200,500.

ARMY ORDER.

A general army order, issued to-day, directs that companies commanded by officers on detached service, or absent without proper authority, or on leave, or without proper authority, or on leave, or without proper authority, or on leave, or

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871.

And now Jamaica is getting ready to become a candidate for annexation. The report is that the feeling in San Domingo has extended to that island, which is, of course, expected to extend to all of Hayti and ultimately embrace Cuba in its progress.

The proceedings of the meeting, Saturday, relative to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, are herewith printed. The speeches were of the right kind, especially Gov. Stevenson's. Now that the campaign has been opened it is to be hoped that there will be no abatement of effort.

Let no one be startled by the prediction that the acquisition of San Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica, Cuba, Nova Scotia and as much more of the English Provinces as can be obtained for love or money, is within the purpose of those who are prosecuting the present San Domingo venture. Such a policy would certainly be sufficiently magnificent in its proportions to fill the eye of the greatest admirer of the American eagle.

The Washington *Republican* is popularly regarded as, in a small way, the "Administration organ," that is, it is generally supposed to say nothing that will not be indorsed in the "inner circles." This observation is made that the reader may the better draw his conclusion from the opinion advanced by that paper that Speaker Blaine not only used up Butler the other day, but that everybody was glad of it, because Butler deserved it. What does it mean?

Henry D. Moore having resigned the office of Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, D. F. Southworth has been proposed to succeed him. Mr. Cameron asked for John Tucker's appointment, on hearing which Mr. T. asked Mr. Kelley to inform the President he did not want the office. Whereupon General Grant proceeded to Philadelphia to consult with Mr. Boker and some other confidential friends about the office. We suggest the name of Col. Forney. The Colonel's course of late has been such as to entitle him to the place,—of his qualifications there can be no question.

The report set afloat that Cameron was going to resign the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations turns out just as we suspected it would. "The wish was father to the thought." He has no idea of resigning. Having got him into the position as the means of getting Sumner out of it, it became a question how to get him also out. The story was accordingly set afloat, and he was then waited on by certain gentlemen who had been active in the business, to receive his resignation! But Simon couldn't see it. He is not disposed even in the slightest degree to vacate. He regards the situation in quite a different light, and appreciates highly the honor of being Charles Sumner's successor to give it up. Whatever others may think, he is of the opinion that he is the most decidedly fit man in the Senate for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Somebody has caught a Tartar.

Our information from Harrisburg is to the effect that through the action of those of the Allegheny delegation not disposed to observe their pledges, and the alliance they have made with the Democrats, the Reform Fee and Salary Bill will fail. Senators Graham and Anderson and Representative White have been active in pushing on action looking to the passage of the bill substantially as agreed on by the Law Association, but the alliance which the unfaithful members have made with the common enemy has thus far defeated their efforts. During last night leaders of the Court House Ring were active here and in Harrisburg devising ways and means to defeat any reform. We again call attention to the fact that in every particular our predictions concerning this matter have been verified. Even the "organ" has dried up, and the duped voters with half an eye can see how the matter stands. We will just remark that to us it does not have a favorable look for the next canvass.

The San Domingo Commissioners will probably be unanimous in favor of annexation, M. Wade having made up his mind in advance of his associates. Dr. Howe, Mr. Sumner's friend, is said to be still more enthusiastic than Mr. Wade. Mr. White agrees substantially with Dr. Howe, and while some disagreement exists among them on the manner of proceeding, the Commissioners are doubtless unanimous and even enthusiastic on the main question. Mr. Hubbert, who went out with views opposed to annexation, says: "Any opposition to the annexation of the island which rests upon a doubt of its intrinsic value as a possession is simply absurd." Such is the character of the reports that precede the Commissioners, to be confirmed, no doubt, by their own reports within the next ten days, and on which it is expected Congress will consummate the business at the present session. What real ground there is for this expectation remains to be seen.

The Government of the United States has warned the Government of Hayti to remain neutral during the negotiations for the acquisition of San Domingo. Rear Admiral Poor's letter to the President of Hayti states the case thus: "Any interference with, or attack on the Dominicans by ships under the Haytien flag, or any other flag, during the said negotiations will be considered an act of hostility to the United States flag, and will provoke hostilities in return." It is evident that the powers at Washington do not intend to mince matters, but go right ahead and "chaw up" Hayti if she says a word or moves a finger. What else she can do but remain quiet, she has probably answered to herself by this time. In this connection the statement published in the Commercial last week, that the Haytien Government has made a loan in England and is buying arms, is of special interest. Any one can see that when we get San Domingo we get also a bad neighbor and the chance of a "right smart" war, with a horde of Spanish and French experience in the delightful island about which we are soon to hear so many fine things from the Commissioners.

In the Cable dispatches during the last few days there have been several references made to the decree by which the Germans early in the war, were banished from Paris. The subject seems likely to give rise to fresh complications between the two countries. Perhaps the affair is one of interesting which foreigners unaffected by the passions which the conflict excited, are hardly competent to form a sound judgment. Gourad very justly said that no man is entitled to judge another unless he can put himself (figuratively) in his place, the rule, a sort of corollary to the one called golden, is susceptible of a national application. Whatever may be said against the English, they must be admitted to be upon the whole lovers of justice and fair play. But suppose their island invaded, and their army defeated by the Germans, is it not likely enough that the conquerors of the invaders sojourning in various characters among them, would find themselves very uncomfortably situated? The Teuton is so radically and constitutionally honest and candid, that it is very hard for him to play a double part. Still devoted to Fatherland and naturally exulting in the exploits of his countrymen, he would hardly be able to conceal his patriotic sympathies. We surmise that in the case assumed the British multitude might clamor for and compel the expulsion of the foreigners, pretty much as the French multitude did. Though there would certainly be a difference in the manner of dealing with the matter, the result would be pretty much the same. The war having ended, as we can with difficulty imagine English statesmen disposed, like some of the present French leaders, to maintain in peace an exclusion prompted by the rage of a conflict for existence. The commercial spirit, as well as certain qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race, would forbid the policy. Jous Bull would scorn to carry his resentment to the French extent. He does not choose to gratify animosity at the expense of his pocket, or to put himself to positive inconvenience for the satisfaction of useless wrath. But we are probably doing French statesmen an injustice, as it seems not credible that the cable truly represents their action.

Though the decree of banishment is not likely to be prolonged, there can be no doubt that individuals, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and others, will for some time refuse to employ Germans in their service. The French journals already report many instances of applications for work in various departments made by Germans and rejected by French business men. In some of these cases even the colleagues which took place between the candidate and the capitalist are detailed with admirable dramatic skill. The scenes are served up by the papers as so many fine ragouts certain to delight their readers. If correctly reported, they prove the Parisian capitalists to be masters of satirical cut and thrust, and adepts in making pungent retorts. But the most interesting statement on the subject we have seen is given by a correspondent who writes from Frankfort-on-the-Main. He tells how a number of Parisian business houses which up to the outbreak of the war employed many young men of Frankfort, having declared their resolution never again to have Germans in their service, the branches houses of Frankfort replied that in future they were resolved to correspond with the Paris houses only in the German language. It is thought that the men of Frankfort will hold out longest, the proper effect of which will be to compel a good many young Frenchmen to study German.

Notwithstanding the conjectures so widely entertained that the London Conference on the Euxine question would result in the triumph of Russian aggression, it appears that the session was exceedingly harmonious, and while great liberty of thought and expression characterized the discussions, the results of the Convention cannot fail to give general satisfaction. A conciliatory and friendly spirit pervaded the entire proceedings. All the contracting powers to the treaty of Paris were represented in the Convention, the chair of France being filled on the fifth day of session. The treaty of Paris is abrogated so far as its stipulations related to the number and armament of war vessels in the Black Sea. The Commission on the Danube is prolonged for ten years. This consists of one delegate each from the signatories of the treaty, whose duty it is to locate and maintain lights at the months of the Danube, and keep the river and the neighboring parts of the sea free from obstructions. It is also stipulated that no power can relieve itself of the obligations of the treaty without the consent of all the contracting powers. Prussia has toned down her demands, Turkey is re-assured, and concessions have been made which removed all grounds of uneasiness, and promised a lasting peace.

WEARING THE COLLAR.

So absolute is the control of Simon Cameron that when Senator Billingsfelt, the fearless Representative of the Lancaster District, offered a resolution in the Senate declaring that the people do, "with profound regret, look upon the action of our Senators in Congress in countenancing or lending their support to the removal of Hon. Charles Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations," not another Republican Senator could be found who had the courage to support the resolution. Well does the Harrisburg *Journal* remark: "Before another Legislature convenes on Capitol Hill many will doubtless wish that the record made yesterday bore their names on the other side of the question." And the Philadelphia *Press* makes the proceeding the occasion for the following comments, which probably will startle the gentlemen who wear the collar:

> BILLINGSFELT, &c.
>
> Personal independence is the law of Republican organization. There is no tradition in our ranks by which the voter surrenders his private judgment and right to think to an abstraction called party. He acts absolutely as ever Ultramontane theologian to the Pope. Party power is the life-breath of the Republican history. They do not betoken its vigor, and the absence of them does not indicate weakness or decay. As a matter of fact and principle and pride, we do not go to the ballot-box like sheep or negroes driven to the polls. Nor do our representatives on the floor of legislation come up to their work like the mules in a plantation, under the crack and lash of a driver's whip.
>
> Intelligent political thought, fealty to one's own conscience, are the creed of Republicanism. With us the right to protest is sacred and historical. Accordingly, several such as that the other day in the Senate while they would indicate the throes of dissolution in the Democratic ranks, are with us the workings of health and strength and vigor. Much as they are to be deprecated personally, they are in themselves, to a far-seeing mind, evidence of life and consciousness power.
>
> The House of Representatives, exchanging hard but open and honest blows, was after all a healthier sight than the timidity of the Democratic wing of the Senate of Pennsylvania, not one man of which dared to follow the lead of that outspoken and honest representative, Hon. Elias Billingsfelt, who, standing alone, spoke for all the people of the State. The Senate majority declined to disavow Sumner (resolution listened rather to the voice of expediency and supposed party need than to their ordinary). Put to the vote in the farm-houses and mills and schoolhouses of the Commonwealth, Mr. Billingsfelt's resolution would have carried it. And stand-and-deliver-ship would have taught the Senators that the will of the people is the law of the land.
>
> Every day the Republican party is demanding more and more that its politicians should be something of statesmen, and it is with regret that we have even men like Gen. White, who aspire to lead a campaign, run into the fatal error of recent party caustic tree speech and free thought. The animus of the Democracy in opposing the 15th Amendment is patent to all, but no act of that party should deprive a Republican Senator of the exercise of his own free will and judgment.

Is there anything new under the sun? What is the use of trying to be witty, or brilliant, or original, when probably our wisest and most musical utterances have been previously repeated a hundred times by as many different authors in as many different languages and tongues? We had all thought, for instance, that in Bret Harte we had found a writer original and unhackneyed, quaint and racy, tender and sympathetic, running over with the delicate flavors and fragrances of a new world. But now comes a morose Bostonian and rubs the bloom off this peach, by declaring that Bret plagiarized "Truthful James" from some most forgotten Latin author. But we don't believe this accusation. Bret has no such "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" about him. We wish we knew his critic's genealogy; for we have an impression that he must be a descendant of that Nathaniel Greene, contemporary of Shakspeare, who accused the sweet swan of Avon of pilfering from Tacitus by candle-light, and of stealing Hamlet out of Seneca.

The savings banks of New York and New England wield five hundred millions of dollars of deposits, and use all that vast sum for discounting and other operations. Massachusetts has one hundred and thirty-nine of those banks, and during the year 1870 their increase of deposits was $23,626,981, making a total increase of nearly forty-one millions in two years. On the 29th of October last the aggregate amount of deposits was $195,745,097, being an average of $95 14 per head to the entire population of the State. The census shows that the wealth of Massachusetts is more than a thousand millions of dollars below ours in Pennsylvania, "and yet," says the *North American*, "her capital always tells with more effect than ours because she gathers up the earnings and savings of her people more systematically than we do, and renders them available for active business and finance. A State possessing an industrious, frugal and thrifty population like that of Pennsylvania, and neglecting to cultivate such a powerful agency as this, is unjust to her own interests, and does not make her real power half known and felt."

Coincident with the Presidential election in Mexico, which is near at hand, a revolution is highly probable. We report it as to be concurred as a matter of course. But that country cannot always go on so, and probably it is about time for the United States to begin to look about with reference to it. Will the party particularly in favor of "letting alone" as much can be said as ever was said as was ever uttered in favor of Alaska, or can be urged why we should acquire San Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica, Cuba, Nova Scotia and as much more of the English Provinces as can be obtained for love or money, is within the purpose of those who are prosecuting the present San Domingo venture. Such a policy would certainly be sufficiently magnificent in its proportions to fill the eye of the greatest admirer of the American eagle.

Notwithstanding the conjectures so widely entertained that the London Conference on the Euxine question would result in the triumph of Russian aggression, it appears that the session was exceedingly harmonious, and while great liberty of thought and expression characterized the discussions, the results of the Convention cannot fail to give general satisfaction. A conciliatory and friendly spirit pervaded the entire proceedings. All the contracting powers to the treaty of Paris were represented in the Convention, the chair of France being filled on the fifth day of session. The treaty of Paris is abrogated so far as its stipulations related to the number and armament of war vessels in the Black Sea. The Commission on the Danube is prolonged for ten years. This consists of one delegate each from the signatories of the treaty, whose duty it is to locate and maintain lights at the months of the Danube, and keep the river and the neighboring parts of the sea free from obstructions. It is also stipulated that no power can relieve itself of the obligations of the treaty without the consent of all the contracting powers. Prussia has toned down her demands, Turkey is re-assured, and concessions have been made which removed all grounds of uneasiness, and promised a lasting peace.

WEARING THE COLLAR.

So absolute is the control of Simon Cameron that when Senator Billingsfelt, the fearless Representative of the Lancaster District, offered a resolution in the Senate declaring that the people do, "with profound regret, look upon the action of our Senators in Congress in countenancing or lending their support to the removal of Hon. Charles Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations," not another Republican Senator could be found who had the courage to support the resolution. Well does the Harrisburg *Journal* remark: "Before another Legislature convenes on Capitol Hill many will doubtless wish that the record made yesterday bore their names on the other side of the question." And the Philadelphia *Press* makes the proceeding the occasion for the following comments, which probably will startle the gentlemen who wear the collar:

> BILLINGSFELT, &c.
>
> Personal independence is the law of Republican organization. There is no tradition in our ranks by which the voter surrenders his private judgment and right to think to an abstraction called party. He acts absolutely as ever Ultramontane theologian to the Pope. Party power is the life-breath of the Republican history. They do not betoken its vigor, and the absence of them does not indicate weakness or decay. As a matter of fact and principle and pride, we do not go to the ballot-box like sheep or negroes driven to the polls. Nor do our representatives on the floor of legislation come up to their work like the mules in a plantation, under the crack and lash of a driver's whip.
>
> Intelligent political thought, fealty to one's own conscience, are the creed of Republicanism. With us the right to protest is sacred and historical. Accordingly, several such as that the other day in the Senate while they would indicate the throes of dissolution in the Democratic ranks, are with us the workings of health and strength and vigor. Much as they are to be deprecated personally, they are in themselves, to a far-seeing mind, evidence of life and consciousness power.
>
> The House of Representatives, exchanging hard but open and honest blows, was after all a healthier sight than the timidity of the Democratic wing of the Senate of Pennsylvania, not one man of which dared to follow the lead of that outspoken and honest representative, Hon. Elias Billingsfelt, who, standing alone, spoke for all the people of the State. The Senate majority declined to disavow Sumner (resolution listened rather to the voice of expediency and supposed party need than to their ordinary). Put to the vote in the farm-houses and mills and schoolhouses of the Commonwealth, Mr. Billingsfelt's resolution would have carried it. And stand-and-deliver-ship would have taught the Senators that the will of the people is the law of the land.
>
> Every day the Republican party is demanding more and more that its politicians should be something of statesmen, and it is with regret that we have even men like Gen. White, who aspire to lead a campaign, run into the fatal error of recent party caustic tree speech and free thought. The animus of the Democracy in opposing the 15th Amendment is patent to all, but no act of that party should deprive a Republican Senator of the exercise of his own free will and judgment.

Is there anything new under the sun? What is the use of trying to be witty, or brilliant, or original, when probably our wisest and most musical utterances have been previously repeated a hundred times by as many different authors in as many different languages and tongues? We had all thought, for instance, that in Bret Harte we had found a writer original and unhackneyed, quaint and racy, tender and sympathetic, running over with the delicate flavors and fragrances of a new world. But now comes a morose Bostonian and rubs the bloom off this peach, by declaring that Bret plagiarized "Truthful James" from some most forgotten Latin author. But we don't believe this accusation. Bret has no such "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" about him. We wish we knew his critic's genealogy; for we have an impression that he must be a descendant of that Nathaniel Greene, contemporary of Shakspeare, who accused the sweet swan of Avon of pilfering from Tacitus by candle-light, and of stealing Hamlet out of Seneca.

The savings banks of New York and New England wield five hundred millions of dollars of deposits, and use all that vast sum for discounting and other operations. Massachusetts has one hundred and thirty-nine of those banks, and during the year 1870 their increase of deposits was $23,626,981, making a total increase of nearly forty-one millions in two years. On the 29th of October last the aggregate amount of deposits was $195,745,097, being an average of $95 14 per head to the entire population of the State. The census shows that the wealth of Massachusetts is more than a thousand millions of dollars below ours in Pennsylvania, "and yet," says the *North American*, "her capital always tells with more effect than ours because she gathers up the earnings and savings of her people more systematically than we do, and renders them available for active business and finance. A State possessing an industrious, frugal and thrifty population like that of Pennsylvania, and neglecting to cultivate such a powerful agency as this, is unjust to her own interests, and does not make her real power half known and felt."

Coincident with the Presidential election in Mexico, which is near at hand, a revolution is highly probable. We report it as to be concurred as a matter of course. But that country cannot always go on so, and probably it is about time for the United States to begin to look about with reference to it. Will the party particularly in favor of "letting alone" as much can be said as ever was said as was ever uttered in favor of Alaska, or can be urged why we should acquire San Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica, Cuba, Nova Scotia and as much more of the English Provinces as can be obtained for love or money, is within the purpose of those who are prosecuting the present San Domingo venture. Such a policy would certainly be sufficiently magnificent in its proportions to fill the eye of the greatest admirer of the American eagle.

The New York Democracy have agreed to extend for one year the alliance between Tammany and Fisk and to carry Erie another year. The two are able to be of service to each other, the plan on and keep the old man playing every night in order to utilize him.

Under the old copyright law the Clerks of the various United States District Courts were the only officials empowered to issue certificates of copyright. Many persons suppose the same law to be still in existence. The last Congress, however, passed an Act requiring all the old records of copyright to be forwarded to Washington and placed in the keeping of the Congressional Librarian. That officer is now the only person in the United States who issues certificates of copyright. Applications are, we learn, almost daily made to the Clerks of Court, as under the former law, by persons desirous of copyrighting their productions, and in fact the information and benefit that we note the change which has been made.

We, Jones merchants, say in the *Democrat*, are rapidly getting out of the system of direct importation and acting thereon, and as a consequence are enabled to make a far greater profit upon their goods. An instance is mentioned of a firm receiving a cargo of goods from Liverpool, and after an twenty-eight days to New Orleans, thence by barge line to St. Louis in seven days. The ocean freight was 75c per measured ton of 2,240 lbs, or about 30 cents per hundred—quite a consideration. There were no expenses for transhipment in New Orleans, as the barge line company had their boat alongside of the vessel and received it directly aboard.

The New York *Leader* gives the *Independent* this flattering notice: "Go into a lager beer saloon, call for a soda cracker, break it up in a bowl of milk, and you have the Independent." This is all very well, but if you go into an apothecary's store, call for all the drugs whose names you think of, take a bowl and mix them all together without reference to their nature, qualities or effects, and you have the New York *Leader*. This is truth.

B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri, has written a letter cordially approving of the plan for encouraging immigration from Europe. No State, he says, owes more to immigration than Missouri, as already more than one-fourth of her population are foreigners. Her soil is rich, her climate genial, her mineral resources abundant, and her manufacturing facilities unsurpassed. Her people are industrious, and her laws are liberal. Her public debt is small, and her taxes are light. Her public lands are rapidly passing into the hands of actual settlers, and her railroads are pushing into the interior. Her people are industrious, and her laws are liberal. Her public debt is small, and her taxes are light. Her public lands are rapidly passing into the hands of actual settlers, and her railroads are pushing into the interior.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The largest poem in the English language is "The Earthly Paradise," the fourth and last part of which has been recently published. Supposing the author to have worked at it continuously every day for two years, a little arithmetic would show that he must have written at the rate of fifty lines a day.

The manufacture of reaping and mowing machines has attained large proportions. The annual production is now estimated at about 125,000 machines.

Emigration to Texas has set in earnest. It is reported that 112,000 persons, with 1,664 wagons, from Tennessee and Georgia, have entered that State since last October. It is noticeable that a large number of freedmen are removing from the Northern and Border States to supply the vacant places of the white people leaving the older cotton States.

Mr. Beecher has instructed the Plymouth Church ushers to treat strangers with civility. That there should be any necessity for such an instruction raises a question about religion, for what is a man's religion good for if it does not make him civil to strangers in a house of worship?

A comparison between the pardons granted by Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania shows that in this state executive clemency has been sparingly exercised.

The recent act passed by the Kansas Legislature, rendering the death warrant of a criminal inoperative until signed by the Governor, which would practically abolish capital punishment in that State, did not become a law, as recently stated, it having failed for want of the Governor's signature.

A bill is pending in the Virginia Legislature, providing that interest shall not be recovered upon debts contracted during the period commencing the 16th of April, 1861, and ending on the 10th day of April, 1868.

The streets of New Orleans were covered on Thursday morning of last week with a yellow powder resembling sulphur, which somewhat alarmed the superstitious. The city papers explain that the powder was nothing more than the pollen of the flowers of trees of the forest, all now in full bloom, and which, especially under the influence of high wind, become diffused in the upper regions and was born down by the rain.

Connecticut female suffragists are going to test their right to vote under the XVth Amendment. A number of women in Bridgeport have made application for registry.

Elder Miles Grant, the Adventist, is credited with the statement that the New Jerusalem "would cover seven miles square, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and nearly half of Pennsylvania." The rest of the world in his opinion, must come before 1872.

The cholera is making sad havoc among the hogs in some sections of Iowa.

Princeton College through the munificence of its great friend and patron, John C. Green, has a new new library building and a new new library to contain 100,000 volumes.

It is well suggested that one blue bird, several blue birds, and several other blue birds, do not necessarily make a spring to be rashly trusted, and that they accompany horticultural enterprises as well as other enterprises dependent for success upon favoring skies, and that it is not quite wise to pack away linen-dusters and thick overcoats as if all occasions for their use had departed with the advent of the robbins. To escape influenza, rheumatism and other shocks flesh is heir to when each winds blow, the enthusiastic desire to don light attire and scratch the loans to find the peeping snow drops and crocuses should be restrained by the important consideration that all that can be done with straw hats just now is to have them cleaned and retrimmed.

After the war, pestilence. The poison taken up by the atmosphere from the numerous battle-fields in France, where the thousands of dead are either unburied or inefficiently so, has commenced to reach the air of the cities and villages of that bloodstained country. Typhoid fever, and even more fearful types of disease, have appeared in very aggravated forms; and there is much cause for the apprehension that, unless most vigorous measures are employed, the blast of pestilence will sweep the face of the continent.

The fact has been demonstrated by experiments on Mt. Washington the past winter that periods of intense cold are felt there from twelve to twenty-four hours sooner than in the country below.

The New York Board of Health find that less resistance is offered now than formerly to the vaccination of people at their houses, which is being widely enforced.

The latest invention for gentlemen is the billiard-coat. This is a coat without a seam, and after the coat is made part of the vest. By this arrangement, removing the coat for billiards, you have a sleeved jacket on to play in.

Wheat sowing is progressing in Wisconsin, and with a continuance of mild weather the great bulk of the crop will be sown during the present month. When this has been accomplished in past years, the crop has invariably been a good one, and in most instances superior.

Notice has been received of the delivery to the Crown Prince of Prussia of the sword voted to him at the German Sanitary Fair, in Philadelphia, last December.

A most remarkable freak of nature is on exhibition at Lafayette—a boy-snake couple. They are two or three years since in the wilds of Africa. The boy when seven years of age was captured in company with a lion constrictor, which is supposed to have charmed him from the wilds of life and outlawry. Since annexation is the word, why not? Of Mexico it can be said it joins us—and are we not going to have all that joins?

The New York Democracy have agreed to extend for one year the alliance between Tammany and Fisk and to carry Erie another year. The two are able to be of service to each other, the plan on and keep the old man playing every night in order to utilize him.

The *Journal de Havre* thus speaks of the death of Gustave Lambert: "This fearless explorer of the Artic regions after three years of struggles and more than two hundred lectures in the effort to develop another as that grand system of private enterprise which exists so largely among the Americans, our superior in this respect, has fallen a victim to his devoted patriotism in the defense of his country when the war broke out. Gustave Lambert, that phenomenon of perseverance, literally sacrificed his ambitious longings, and perished nobly on the field.

In view of the recent votes in the House of Representatives on the Tariff question, the New York *Tribune* suggests that the true ground of compromise between the wings of the Republican party is the formation of a committee of moderate views, who shall frame for the next session a moderate revenue tariff, with sole specific duties, and a view to lightening the burdens of taxation, and at the same time raising revenue enough to meet all the demands of the Treasury. Under such a tariff, the *Tribune* thinks, there could go before the country in the next Presidential election, and carry everything before them.

The stock of the Philadelphia Steamship Company has all been subscribed, the last hundred thousand by "Star Union Line." Much is expected in the aid which this and other freight lines will afford the city, especially the facilities for the grain trade between the west and Philadelphia. One Philadelphia paper felicitates itself as follows: "Philadelphia is now within easy and certainly most convenient business reach of Chicago, Minnesota and the north, the great cereal country of the west, and the rich metallic and mineral region of Lake Superior.

There is unquestionable proof, says the New-orleans *Picayune*, that the cotton crop of the United States last season considerably exceeded 4,000,000 bales. The largest crop ever produced in this country before the war was in 1859-60, which was 4,675,770 bales. The average crop of the five years immediately preceding the war was 2,848,000 bales. The result of last season's labor is, therefore, truly wonderful, and will stand in history as a lasting monument to the energy, perseverance and skill of a people working under almost overwhelming difficulties, political, social, financial and accidental.

PERSONAL.

King Amadeus, says a Madrid letter, is already weary of his royal honors, and that it is not improbable he will soon resign the crown of Spain, having discovered he can depend on nobody either for advice or friendship.

Prentice Mulford, Bret Harte's successor as editor of *The Overland Monthly*, is a native of Sag Harbor, L. I.

The future of John T. Alexander, the most celebrated stock raiser and large farmer of Illinois, is reported. The amount of liabilities is placed at $1,000,000, and of assets a larger sum, the inference being that the assets are not immediately available to satisfy the claims of creditors. Mr. Alexander is one of the Alexander brothers, whose operations in blooded stock, especially thoroughbred horses, in Kentucky, have been so extensive as to give them a national reputation. His home farm in Woodford county, Ill., and his Bradford farm of 25,000 acres in Ford county, are the envy of all Northwestern farmers.

Senator Brownlow publishes a card in the Knoxville *Chronicle*, defending himself against certain charges contained in a pamphlet written and circulated by John Baxter, whom he denounces as "an unmitigated liar, and a thief, and who, he asserts, is indebted to him for his escape from the gallows, or at least from languishing in chains in a military prison, in punishment for his other crimes." Baxter is now to "take a *helle* from Jeff. Davis of half a million of money to come North in the garb of a Union man and buy up the press, and get up a fire in the rear against the Federal army.

Daniel McCarty, a laboring man, residing at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, is said to possess remarkable power of memory. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., September 16, 1817, and is now nearly blind, unable to read the largest print, and by holding it within two inches of his eyes. His memory is exceedingly retentive and minute, and he claims that he can recollect this country as it was since January 1, 1827, when he was about nine and a half years old. He never kept any record of occurrences, and has no system of mnemonics.

Nilsson is very kind to her countrymen wherever she found them in this country. In Cincinnati an old friend, very poor, appealed to her for aid, and afterwards in that city accompanied her on the flute in the selection from "Lucia di Lammermoor." She found that he could play the flute, though poorly. She accordingly announced to Strakosh that she must have a flute accompaniment in order to sing that piece; of course no one could play the flute except her new friend; consequently his services had to be engaged at a handsome salary. All Strakosh could do was to put this piece in each of the flute engagements, and keep the old man playing every night in order to utilize him.

The *Journal de Havre* thus speaks of the death of Gustave Lambert: "This fearless explorer of the Artic regions after three years of struggles and more than two hundred lectures in the effort to develop another as that grand system of private enterprise which exists so largely among the Americans, our superior in this respect, has fallen a victim to his devoted patriotism in the defense of his country when the war broke out. Gustave Lambert, that phenomenon of perseverance, literally sacrificed his ambitious longings, and perished nobly on the field.

In view of the recent votes in the House of Representatives on the Tariff question, the New York *Tribune* suggests that the true ground of compromise between the wings of the Republican party is the formation of a committee of moderate views, who shall frame for the next session a moderate revenue tariff, with sole specific duties, and a view to lightening the burdens of taxation, and at the same time raising revenue enough to meet all the demands of the Treasury. Under such a tariff, the *Tribune* thinks, there could go before the country in the next Presidential election, and carry everything before them.

The stock of the Philadelphia Steamship Company has all been subscribed, the last hundred thousand by "Star Union Line." Much is expected in the aid which this and other freight lines will afford the city, especially the facilities for the grain trade between the west and Philadelphia. One Philadelphia paper felicitates itself as follows: "Philadelphia is now within easy and certainly most convenient business reach of Chicago, Minnesota and the north, the great cereal country of the west, and the rich metallic and mineral region of Lake Superior.

There is unquestionable proof, says the New-orleans *Picayune*, that the cotton crop of the United States last season considerably exceeded 4,000,000 bales. The largest crop ever produced in this country before the war was in 1859-60, which was 4,675,770 bales. The average crop of the five years immediately preceding the war was 2,848,000 bales. The result of last season's labor is, therefore, truly wonderful, and will stand in history as a lasting monument to the energy, perseverance and skill of a people working under almost overwhelming difficulties, political, social, financial and accidental.

A new feature has been introduced in the oyster trade, viz.: the exportation of the oysters for seed to England. During the month of February 2,700 barrels were shipped by one house at New York for that purpose.

Andrew Lawton, Chief Engineer United States Navy, died at Philadelphia Navy Yard, on Tuesday last. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was commissioned in the navy in 1826, and attained his last commission in 1859.

SAN DOMINGO.

A Very Eden in Every Respect.

The Climate, Soil, Debt and Capabilities of the Island.

The New York papers have copious instalments of correspondence from special representatives with the San Domingo Commission, much of which is of a very interesting character, embodying information both new and useful. The *Times* has letters from San Domingo city, Azua and Port-au-Prince, all of which indicate the existence of a strong desire for annexation among the people. As to the Baez Government, the *Times* writer says:

THE BAEZ GOVERNMENT.

The great want of San Domingo is not a strong arm to swing a lash, but a strong arm to give peace and security. If the evidence before the Commissioners, and the universal expression of the country, mean anything, they mean this: the people are tired of war, tired of revolution, and their only desire is for peace. Spain gave San Domingo a strong government, but it was a government of the nobles and for the nobles, and it went down. The Baez government is, to a certain extent, a strong government. It has the confidence and support of all classes, particularly of the poor, whom Mr. Sumner maintains it oppresses. The Commissioners will report that it is the *de facto* government of the Republic, and that the large majority of the people support Baez and his policy. There is no evidence to show that he is sustained in power by the United States, or that if our ships were withdrawn from Dominican waters, his government would be overthrown.

Upon the same subject a correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:

I may say indeed that there can be no reasonable doubt of the sentiment of the population. If that is to decide the question of annexation, the solution is easy. They are unanimously in favor of it. As Mr. Wade says: "They would be condemned fools if they were not." But the feeling of the people is worth our while to accept the Island is another matter altogether.

The writer has a very high opinion of Baez personally, but adds:

He is popular, and practically there is no respectable opposition to his government. The insurrection of Cabral deserves little consideration. There has never been fighting enough to hurt anybody, and of late there has been none at all.

The *Herald* correspondent confirms the statement as to the unanimity of the people for annexation, but agrees with the *Times* writer in his estimate of Baez.

SAN DOMINGO'S DEBT.

Upon this point the *Times* correspondent says: "The indebtedness of the Republic, the third material point in the investigation, has been thoroughly inquired into, and the Commissioners will undoubtedly report that the amount originally specified—one million and a half, together with the land reservation amounting to one-fifth of the public domain—will be amply sufficient to discharge all the pecuniary obligations of Dominica. There are several claims pending before the Senate, the principal one being that of Mr. Jessurun, from Jamaica, for six hundred thousand dollars; but President Baez says that the debt has been more than paid already, and there is no doubt probability that more than one-fifth of it will be allowed.

The *Tribune* correspondent puts the debt at $3,000,000, but admits that some of it is disputed.

POPULATION AND RESOURCES.

It has been found difficult to obtain accurate information as to the population of the island:

The Catholic priests profess to have an accurate census, but there is good reason to doubt their correctness. By some officials the figures are placed as high as two hundred thousand; but the best opinion that I have heard is that they dropped. Then he added: "We will do everything in our power to favor the wishes of your Government, and aid you in your researches."

Further compliments were passed, Saget appearing to be impressed by Mr. Wade's hearty manner.

Several times as Saget spoke in his loud, clear voice to be heard to his officers, and their approval, one portly old mulatto gentleman, President of the Senate, expressed his dissent or assent with singular energy. To Mr. Wade's statement that the President and people of the United States desired peace, he exclaimed "Yes, Sir," with a strong German accent.

The Commissioners at this point rose to retire, but Salnave, with cordiality, drew them into the next room, where refreshments were served. Glasses were filled, and the President pledged the "good health of the Commissioners and the prosperity of the United States," and subsequently asked the gentlemen present to call on him *sans ceremonie*. In turn, Mr. Wade asked him to visit the Tennessee, which he promised to do, and the visitors withdrew.

HAYTI A FAILURE.

Says the *Tribune* correspondent: Even Frederick Douglass, the most generous of critics and the most devoted friend of his own race, and a believer in its latent ability for self-government, confesses to a feeling of sorrow and disappointment at the spectacle presented by Hayti and the Haytiens. So do Dr. Howe and Mr. Wade. They all acknowledge that the negro Republic of Hayti is a failure. It possesses none of the elements of success or stren gth or stability. You need not look twice at this town to become convinced of this. You may see it in the terrible ignorance of the people, their lack of energy or intelligence, their low civilization, which for two many strides from barbarism. They do not know what a government is, nor the purpose of the word Republic. There is no public safety, and no public confidence. A revolution would not be an unexpected event were it to happen to-morrow. The present government feels by no means safe. The republic has not advanced, the people have not advanced. They have more truly gone backward, and they have drawn their republic after them.

RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY.

As to the results of the San Domingo inquiry, the *Times* correspondent writes:

I have every reason to believe that Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe will agree entirely on the principal questions involved. In a discussion on the subject, a few days ago, Mr. Howe said he knew no one can reasonably or sensibly maintain or doubt that Baez is a patriot, and that he is acting for the best interests of his country." The annexation clause of the report has been written by Dr. Howe, and it is exceedingly strong and terse. There will possibly be some conflict of opinion on minor points, but there will not, it is thought, be much difficulty in harmonizing whatever differences may arise. Mr. Wade is strongly in favor of annexation; first, because he is convinced of the value and importance of the country, its vast resources and capabilities, and, secondly, because it would be a greater stride than has yet been taken in the direction of manifest destiny. He looks on it as the first step toward the acquisition of all the West India Islands, and the extension of the just and equal laws of Republicanism over the finest, if not best portions of the Western hemisphere.

The *Tribune* correspondent says:

The report will state that the Commissioners have investigated the fact thoroughly, and that the voice in favor of immediate annexation is almost unanimous. As an indication of the general desire, the report will state that if a vote were taken in the Dominican Republic on annexation, it would be so largely in favor, relatively, as the vote of the people of the United States would be against a proposition to restore to their former condition under the English crown. In regard to the terms upon which a treaty of annexation can be negotiated between Baez and the United States the Commissioners had some conversation with the President. He freely acknowledged that he was absolutely and helplessly in the power of the United States; that he could not long remain himself: that he had given everything the Republic possessed, and if the Commissioners could find anything more they could take it: that he could not dictate terms: that if the United States would pay his debts, assume the debts of the Republic, and he could demand nothing else, and that, finally, he would accept of the same terms granted before as satisfactory, namely, $1,500,000.

Be Guided by What You Know.

There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the best most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that disorder by this famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood in which he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, founded on facts, not assertions, its popularity continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and impostors, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, March 18, 1871.

The closing day of the week witnessed a very active money market. Heavy demands from country banks on many of our deposit houses led to heavy checking on New York, and the statement of the banks of that city show a heavy reduction of the legal tender reserve. This will necessarily have a depressing effect on prices at the Stock Board, and without Boutwell comes to the quick relief of the market, Government bonds will recede from the late advances.

—We notice that Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, contemplating some important improvements in their banking house, have removed a few doors above Weyman's building, which they will occupy temporarily.

—The changes in Government bonds to-day were very light. It is reported that the treasury will increase the purchases for the month of April, and will introduce the feature of buying the bonds for gold direct, and thus dispense with gold sales. This is expected to do away with the tendency to create an uneven movement in the money market. It will also silence the objections of those who claim that the Government in paying more than par for the bonds purchased each month is realizing that debt at a premium. All these rumors go to confirm the belief that Mr. Boutwell is determined to exert the powers of the Treasury Department in behalf of lower gold and higher quotations in gold for the five-twenties, which he desires to convert into new bonds.

—The *Herald*, in noticing the course of the Stock market of late, says: The stock market was unsettled, and, under a pressure of sales to realize the recent advance in some of the leading speculative stocks, prices went off a half to two per cent., the principal decline occurring in Pittsburgh, which sold as low as 118. Lake Shore, which sold on Thursday at 100¾, declined to 98¾. The Vanderbilt securities (reference being had to the original favorites of the party—viz., New York Central stock and scrip fell off an average of about three-quarters per cent. The course of prices was not at all regular, however, nor the tone of the market consistent; for Rock Island, St. Paul, Wabash, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were firm and higher. Official advices from Washington assert positively that the Appropriation bill contains an appropriation of $500,000 for the China mail service and $75,000 for the Sandwich Island mail service, which, it is said, will give the Pacific Mail Company, in addition to the fixed annual subsidy of $500,000, granted the company by Congress six or seven years ago. The drag in the market was Ohio and Mississippi, which fell to 46¾. It is said that the chief spirit in this stock, whose name was connected with it so prominently last summer and throughout the progress of the suit, made the "mistake" of selling out and going short in the vicinity of 58 and has not been able to cover at a less price to that stage suggested the opportunity of retrieving some of his losses of last winter by operating for a decline from figures which had been the turning point of his speculation in the spring of 1870. But the great financial event of the week, the advent of peace in Europe and the special assistance given in the rise by large purchases on the part of the Vanderbilt clique, defeated his operations on the short side and led to a compromise by which he settled at a loss of ten per cent. on about ten thousand shares of the stock.

—The *Tribune* thinks the continued meshes of law in which the once haughty Erie is entangled, an emergency from which seems scarcely possible, is sufficient in view of new and further litigious proceedings to keep that stock down in the mouth. The floating debt of the company is represented to be about $6,000,000, though in view of the fact that no floating debt was mentioned in the January report of this Company, it is difficult to believe that any such debt exists, or would be difficult if Fisk and Gould could get the managers of the concern. The reported condition of the Company's finances has rendered the appointment of a receiver and the road may be forced into bankruptcy. It is probable that there is either real danger that the active Company may be forced into the hands of a Receiver or that the festive Fisk and his consenting friends are permitting false statements to circulate which have a tendency to further depress the market price of the stock, with a view to buying it in when it reaches a satisfactory figure. In case the road goes to bankruptcy, no doubt Fisk or Gould will manage to be appointed Receiver, and then what need they care about the disappearance of the stock? They can make a milking for the cow for years to come, as they have done for years past.

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	98¾	98¾		¼
Do. Scrip	95¾	95¾		¼
Erie	20	20		
Reading	101	101		
Lake Shore	99¼	98¾		½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	112¾	112¾		¼
Chicago & Northwestern	80	80¼	¼	
Do. preferred	93¾	93¾		¼
Rock Island	114¾	113¾		¼
St. Paul	55¾	55¾		¼
Do. preferred	77¾	77¾		¼
Toledo & Wabash	55¾	55¾		¼
Fort Wayne	96¾	92		¼
Ohio and Mississippi	47	47¼	¼	
Pacific Mail	43	43		
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		¼
Gold	111	111		

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	35¾
Catawissa preferred	46¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	56¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	120
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	50¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Capitol Building, deals in Government, Gold and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells for cash or on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. He receives orders in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 18, 1871.

REMARKS—The markets have showed little change for the past week. A very fair trade is being transacted however, and a degree of activity is manifested rarely seen at this season of the year. The leading grocery houses are receiving heavy supplies of sugar, coffee, molasses, &c., and are prepared to meet the expected heavy spring trade, as well as the present daily demands from the consumers. With prime selected stocks and reasonable figures there is no fear that they will command a heavy country as well as city trade. Flour is still firm at quotations. Mills and stores are abundantly supplied and seem to entertain no fears of a reduction in prices, for the present at least. Bacon and provisions are also unchanged in price. Grain is arriving more freely, and while prices are unchanged, they are not so firm. The local markets are well supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 135 bbls. The extreme rates were $6 00@7 00 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1 50 ₩ doz.; in kegs and firkins at 9c ₩ lb.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5@ ₩ cent., 2½@4c; common, 3@ cent., 2½c; Potash 10@12c; Pearls 9 @9½c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—Good churn roll 20@23c; common, 15@18c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at 2 50@2 75 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@5½c ₩ lbs.

BRAN—Small sales at $1 00 ₩ bushel.

BIRDSEYE—Market firm; sales at 30@33c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Hanner's 3-lb cans, ₩ doz., $1 75; Rex's 3-lb cans, ₩ doz., $1 75; 6-lb cans, ₩ doz., $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 per dozen.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Prices 44@45c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₩ lb.

BAGS—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the SHEET—Government, $6 25@7 00; timothy $4 25@6 50; flaxseed $2 15@2 20 ₩ bush.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $5 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 25 per box; Babbitt's, Penn's and Dobbins' full assortment of all descriptions olive, Sc; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 1½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales of 50 doz. ₩ bushel.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoops, $7 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $6 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $6 00. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 16c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—The market exhibits more firmness. Highwines 96c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 06; finished $1 10@1 15 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous weeks, showing the receipts of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts per Tanks, River & R. R.	Exports per Tanks, R. R.	Exports per Tanks, V. R. R.
Monday, March 13	526		515
Tuesday, March 14	1,070		818
Wednesday, Mar 15	332		1,275
Thursday, Mar 16	1,904	1,443	
Friday, Mar 17	419		1,730
Saturday, Mar 18	1,261		1,594
Total for week	5,174	1,443	5,922
Since Jan. 1	127,907	16,645	66,921
To March 18, 1871	133,081	18,088	71,853
Same time 1870	175,439	29,361	60,838
Same time 1869	122,156	15,675	50,649
Same time 1868	152,084	7,036	51,900

BUSINESS.

The market was decidedly dull. The sales were few and a considerable distance apart. The only parties who were able to fill previous engagements, dealers appear to have lost all confidence in prices and refuse to purchase unless they have a place to put the same. The dead lock in oil appears to be fixed firmly, and no change is in the near future. Eastern markets and the oil regions are evidently in the same boat. How long this state of affairs will continue is very uncertain. It has already outgrown the patience of those who had faith in the early revival of trade. One thing is very evident the future of oil don't look very promising.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail:

From	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls.	12,026	5,174

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From		
January 1st to March 18, 1871		133,081
Same time 1870		175,439
Same time 1869		122,156
Same time 1868		152,084
Same time 1867		110,311
Same time 1866		74,314
Same time 1865		11,638

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,404	1,443
Allegheny Valley Railroad	5,236	4,479
Total	6,640	5,878

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	16,475	20,351	18,088
Allegheny Valley Railroad	50,649	60,938	71,853
Total	66,937	81,199	89,941

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	5,260	10,000
Refined, barrels		500
Total	5,260	10,500

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

CRUDE.—The market was entirely devoid of animation, dealers still apart in their views. In the absence of sales we give the nominal rates as follows: Spot, 10½; March, 10½, buyers option till July, 11¼, sellers option till July, 10½; sellers 60 days all the year, 10¾, buyers option all year, 12½; offers to sell 5,000 bbls spot, 10½.

REFINED

There was not a single transaction reported for any delivery. The asking rates were, March, 23½; April, 24; May, 24½; June, 25½; July, 25½, buyers option till July 25.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—The *Courier* says: The market to-day was a lively one, and for the first time in our recollection prices were better on the upper than on the lower road. We quote the following:

BALES:

4,500 bbls upper road regardless	4 25
200 bbls regardless upper road	4 30
8 cars regardless, Romeville	4 15
2 cars regardless, Miller Farm	4 20
8 cars gravity, Romeville	4 30
6 cars gravity, Titusville	4 40
500 bbls lower road	4 20
500 bbls lower road	4 40
500 bbls N. G., Oil City	4 25

NEW YORK, March 18.—The market is in buyers favor; crude in bulk is offered at 12c; 60 bbls sold on private terms. Refined is offered at 24@24½c for S. N. Sales 31 bbls, closing at 24½c. Sales at Philadelphia delivery—no sales reported; cargoes of refined offered at 23½@23½c.

BOSTON, March 18.—Market quiet at $4 15 @4 20 on lower creek, and $4 30@4 40 at Oil City for gravity.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—There is a fair demand for April, May and June delivery. We quote: April, 24½c; June, 25½c; September and October, 26½c bid; cases 3½ quoted; crude 12½@13c.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet at $4 25 on upper creek.

FARMERS' LANDING, March 18.—Prices nominally unchanged, and we cannot give quotations.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 5:30 P. M.—March, 23½c bid; April, 23¾ bid; May, 24½c asked; June 24¾@ 25c; July, 25½c asked; August, 25½c asked.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Market dull and quiet; crude nominally 14¾c; refined 24½c. No transactions.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Market very weak and dull with no buying demand; prices nominally $4 15@ 4 20.

PARKERSBURG, March 18.—Market very quiet at $4 to $4 10; very little doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 18.—Market quiet and dull—nothing doing; prices nominal.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

From	Bbls.	Bbls.
Keystone Refinery	24	Sunbeam Oil Works	194
Spray Oil Works	240	H W C Tweedie	74
Clinton Oil Works	1,196		
Total			1,708

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

J B Bartlett to Keystone Refinery, 24 barrels.
Wm Stewart to Sunbeam Oil Works, 194 barrels.
T Heberd to Spray Oil Works, 240 barrels.
Thos Cless to H W C Tweedie, 74 barrels.
Thomas Hackett to Clinton Oil Works, 196 barrels.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, March 18, 1871.
Standard Oil Company, 61 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Foreign Refinery, 61 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Hibbard & Frew, 104 bbls refined to Warden Frew, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....1,081

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
EAST LIBERTY, March 18, 1871.

REMARKS—The receipts of cattle for the week were unusually light, the feeling, and at the close, better, under the influence of favorable advances as to the rulings of the Eastern markets. The market closed stronger. The following may be given as the ruling of the market for cattle: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $6 25@7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 50@ 6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $ 25@5 50; bulls, stags and oxen, 900 to 1,500, 4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to1,000, $4 25@5 25.

HOGS—Good hogs are firm and higher and were all sold while common and still-fed stockers a drag in the market. Drove were the order of the day of the market during the day: Extra Philadelphia, 6 to 6 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 lbs average, $7 25@7 50; good to prime, New York, 189 to 220 lbs, $7 25@7 50; common, 6 50.

SHEEP—Have been in good demand all week, and with limited receipts; prices are strong, and as compared with last week, fourly ½c. higher. Good to prime 6 to 7c., and extra 7½c; clipped sheep may be quoted at 5 to 6c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No 1 white, Michigan at 1 40; amber Michigan $1 45. No 1 red Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer; No 1 mixed 37½; closing at 38c asked. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions dull; mess pork $23; shoulders in pickle 9½@9¾c. Lard 12½c. Dressed hogs 7 25@7 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Flour firm; extra family, $6 25@6 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio family $7 25@8 25; extra and fancy do. $8 50@10 00. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 62½. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 70@72c; white southern 72@73c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Mess pork dull at $22 50@23 00. Bacon in pickle 9@9½c. Lard 12½c. Dressed hogs 7 25@7 50.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 18. Flour—extra spring firm at 6 00@6 25. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; No 1 spring 1 40; the decline in Eastern freights on wheat; No 2 $1 36. Corn—No 2 firm at 38c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye dull; mess pork $23; shoulders in pickle 9@9½c. Lard 12½c. Dressed hogs 7 25@7 50.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—Flour steady; fancy $6 50@7 00; choice $6 00@6 25; family $5 50@5 75. Corn—white southern 70@75c; mixed 65@70c. Oats 45@50c. Mess pork quiet at $22 50. Lard 12½c. Country hams 12½@13c. Bacon—sides 11½c; shoulders 9c; packed 10c. Whisky dull at 90c. Sugar cured hams 16½c. Lard 12½c. Corn 65c. Oats 50c. Bran $1 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Cotton quiet and nominal owing to the want of transportation; receipts 135 bales; shipments 43 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Cotton quiet at 19½@19¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 18.—Cotton dull at nominal rates.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 18.—Cotton quiet at 19c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 18.—Cotton dull and nominal at 19½@20c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111@111¼.

NEW YORK, March 18—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@5 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement was unfavorable, and shows that the banks have made a net loss of $2,778,470 in their legal reserve. They now hold only $12,649,575 above the five per centum required by law. The following are the changes:

Loans, increase	$4,228,010
Specie, decrease	1,185,441
Legal tenders, decrease	1,421,729
Deposits, increase	1,921,959
Circulation, decrease	49,956

GOLD.

Gold has been steady, with all sales at 111@111¼. Loans were made at from 1@3 per centum. Clearances $35,000,000. Exports to-day $438,000; for the week $1,993,373; total exports since January 1st, $11,767,441.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm and a trifle higher. The offer of the Secretary of the Treasury of the first two hundred million of the new 5 per cent. bonds at par in gold or in exchange for old 6's at par in currency, to be taken in the proportion of not less than $50 each to any one subscriber, and on such other conditions as will secure a wide distribution, in their order named, is the following circular:

Coupons, 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	111
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	111
5-20s, 1864	111¾	Currency, 1881	114
5-20s, 1865, new	111	Currency 6s	114

STATE SECURITIES

State Securities dull, with the exception of Virginias, new, which are very strong.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	67
Tennessees, old	67½	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	67½	North Carolinas, new	36
Virginias, new	69		

STOCKS

Stocks opened steady and so continued until the bank statement was made public, when there was considerable pressure to sell. The principal declines were in Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Harlem, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pittsburgh, Northwestern preferred, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union and Pacific Mail. At the close the market was heavy and low:

Cal. Telegraph	57½	Northwestern	79¾
Quicksilver	37¾	Northwestern pref	93¾
Mariposa	5¾	Rock Island	113¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	St. Paul	55¾
Wells, Fargo Express	69¾	St. Paul pref	77¾
Adams's	69¾	Toledo	55¾
United States Express	49¾	Preferred	74¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Fort Wayne	96¾
New York Central	98¾	Terre Haute	25¾
New York Cent. Scrip	95¾	Terre Haute pref	50¾
Erie	20¾	Chicago and Alton	113¾
Preferred	45¾	Preferred	125¾
Harlem	128¾	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
Reading	101¾	Michigan Central	104¾
Reading	101¾	Burlington and Quincy	150
Michigan Cent	118	Lake Shore	98¾
Cleveland and Pittsb	112¾	Illinois Central	134¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet at $5 75@6 50.

WHEAT—Active and advanced 1c. No 2 spring $1 25¾@ 1 26 seller March, and $1 26¾ seller April; this afternoon quiet and firm at $1 26¼ cash, and $1 26¾ seller April. CORN—Active, firm and higher at 36¾@36¾c cash, and 36¾@37c seller April; this afternoon steady at 36¾c cash, and 37c seller April; 37c seller May. OATS—Quiet and unchanged. No 2 at 30½c for regular and 30¾@30¾c for fresh receipts.

RYE—No 2 quiet at 90@90½c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, mess pork $20 40@20 45 cash and $20 55 seller April. Lard 12½@12¾c cash.

HOGS—Active at $6 50@7 25; receipts 2,000; shipments 2,000.

CATTLE—Firm at $5 00@7 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 19c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6 00@6 50; common to good extra $6 55@ 7 00; good to choice $6 75@7 25; white western extra $7 35@7 80. Ohio—Common $6 75@7 00; choice $7 05@8 00. Rye flour $4 75. Whisky firm at 91½@92c. Wheat firm, new spring $1 26@1 27; amber winter $1 30@1 31; red winter $1 28@1 32. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn 1@2c better; mixed western 67@68c. Oats quiet and steady; western and Ohio 39@39c; old western 64@65c. Leather steady at 27@30c for hemlock. Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude 10½@10¾c; refined 24@24½c; naphtha 23½@24c. Tallow dull at 8½@8¾c. Rice firm. Hops firm. Sales 80 bales Western 64@65c. Coffee firm. Rio 15@18c. Sugar firm; Cuba 8@8¼c. Molasses steady. New Orleans 59@60c. Rice 9½@10c. Petroleum dull; crude 10½c; refined 24½c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton $22 75@23 87; wheat 7½@8d; corn 6d; 821 tierces pork, $75 25@76 25; prime pork, $74 25@75 25; 1,000 bbls beef, $8 50@9 00; 1,000 bbls prime beef, $10 00@11 00; extra $11 00@12 50. Hams dull at $13 00@13 50 for prime; 1,000 tierces India 62½@63c. Cut meats dull—hams 12½@13½c; shoulders 8@8½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12¾@12¾c; kettle 13@13¼c. Tallow 8¼@8½c.

MARCH 19—Flour firm at 25@50c ₩ bbl for shipping extras. Corn dull at 95@96c. Wheat quiet and firm. Mess beef $6 50@7 00. Eggs scarce; fresh 19@20c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Dry Goods—The market was rather quiet, however, to-day, with a fair demand for domestic staple textiles, in conformity with the concessions which have been made in prices. Cotton goods are steady, while woolens has not yet become general, though the tendency is in favor of lower rates. As a consequence, the interior purchaser does not hesitate to take off full assortments, in their order named, in the following circular:

Coupons, 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	111
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	111
5-20s, 1864	111¾	Currency 6s	114
5-20s, 1865, new	111		

STATE SECURITIES

State Securities dull, with the exception of Virginias, new, which are very strong.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	67
Tennessees, old	67½	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	67½	North Carolinas, new	36
Virginias, new	69		

STOCKS

Stocks opened steady and so continued until the bank statement was made public, when there was considerable pressure to sell. The principal declines were in Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Harlem, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pittsburgh, Northwestern preferred, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union and Pacific Mail. At the close the market was heavy and low:

Cal. Telegraph	57½	Northwestern	79¾
Quicksilver	37¾	Northwestern pref	93¾
Mariposa	5¾	Rock Island	113¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	St. Paul	55¾
Wells, Fargo Express	69¾	St. Paul pref	77¾
Adams's	69¾	Toledo	55¾
United States Express	49¾	Preferred	74¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Fort Wayne	96¾
New York Central	98¾	Terre Haute	25¾
New York Cent. Scrip	95¾	Terre Haute pref	50¾
Erie	20¾	Chicago and Alton	113¾
Preferred	45¾	Preferred	125¾
Harlem	128¾	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
Reading	101¾	Michigan Central	104¾
Reading	101¾	Burlington and Quincy	150
Michigan Cent	118	Lake Shore	98¾
Cleveland and Pittsb	112¾	Illinois Central	134¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet at $5 75@6 50.

WHEAT—Active and advanced 1c. No 2 spring $1 25¾@ 1 26 seller March, and $1 26¾ seller April; this afternoon quiet and firm at $1 26¼ cash, and $1 26¾ seller April. CORN—Active, firm and higher at 36¾@36¾c cash, and 36¾@37c seller April; this afternoon steady at 36¾c cash, and 37c seller April; 37c seller May. OATS—Quiet and unchanged. No 2 at 30½c for regular and 30¾@30¾c for fresh receipts.

RYE—No 2 quiet at 90@90½c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, mess pork $20 40@20 45 cash and $20 55 seller April. Lard 12½@12¾c cash.

HOGS—Active at $6 50@7 25; receipts 2,000; shipments 2,000.

CATTLE—Firm at $5 00@7 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 19c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6 00@6 50; common to good extra $6 55@ 7 00; good to choice $6 75@7 25; white western extra $7 35@7 80. Ohio—Common $6 75@7 00; choice $7 05@8 00. Rye flour $4 75. Whisky firm at 91½@92c. Wheat firm, new spring $1 26@1 27; amber winter $1 30@1 31; red winter $1 28@1 32. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn 1@2c better; mixed western 67@68c. Oats quiet and steady; western and Ohio 39@39c; old western 64@65c. Leather steady at 27@30c for hemlock. Petroleum dull and unchanged; crude 10½@10¾c; refined 24@24½c; naphtha 23½@24c. Tallow dull at 8½@8¾c. Rice firm. Hops firm. Sales 80 bales Western 64@65c. Coffee firm. Rio 15@18c. Sugar firm; Cuba 8@8¼c. Molasses steady. New Orleans 59@60c. Rice 9½@10c. Petroleum dull; crude 10½c; refined 24½c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; cotton $22 75@23 87; wheat 7½@8d; corn 6d; 821 tierces pork, $75 25@76 25; prime pork, $74 25@75 25; 1,000 bbls beef, $8 50@9 00; 1,000 bbls prime beef, $10 00@11 00; extra $11 00@12 50. Hams dull at $13 00@13 50 for prime; 1,000 tierces India 62½@63c. Cut meats dull—hams 12½@13½c; shoulders 8@8½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12¾@12¾c; kettle 13@13¼c. Tallow 8¼@8½c.

MARCH 19—Flour firm at 25@50c ₩ bbl for shipping extras. Corn dull at 95@96c. Wheat quiet and firm. Mess beef $6 50@7 00. Eggs scarce; fresh 19@20c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Dry Goods—The market was rather quiet, however, to-day, with a fair demand for domestic staple textiles, in conformity with the concessions which have been made in prices. Cotton goods are steady, while woolens has not yet become general, though the tendency is in favor of lower rates. As a consequence, the interior purchaser does not hesitate to take off full assortments, in their order named, in the following circular. Wide sheetings are reduced to the 10-day, while all regular makes are selling at 8c. Prints are also lower, and the assumption more rapidly, as they are down to about gold prices. Pacific and Mount Vernon, Valley City and Golden Ridge is selling at 8½c; Dwight Wing, Massachusetts and B B sheetings, 9c; Lonsdale, 10c; Pepperell, all corset jeans 12½c; Eagle stripes 16c; Sheridan drab cord, 16c; Pacific, 16c; Pepperell, 30 inch, 20c; Pepperell, 9-4 brown sheetings 18c; Glasgow 12c; Pacific Mills plain and fancy cassimeres, and printed delaines 10c, and plain and glace alpacas 21c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 19c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1 40. Corn dull and declined to 36@37c. Oats scarce and firm at 31@32c. Rye dull at 80@82c. Barley dull and drooping at nominal. Coffee firm; prime Rio 17½@18c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 8¼@8½c; Cuba at 9@9c. Lard oil quiet and weak at $1 05@1 06. Eggs dull at 18@18½c. Cheese scarce and firm at 13½@13½c. Butter quiet and dull at 20@30c. Whisky dull at 90c. Pork steady and nominal at 7½c, 9½c, 10c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard, refined quiet and weak, 12½c. Sugar cured hams 13c. Dried beef, 12½c. Shoulders 8½c. Middlings 10c. Breakfast bacon, 16c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Dried beef, canvas. Lard—kettle rendered, 13c; prime steam, 12½c; leaves, 12c; buckets and kegs, 13c. Mess pork, $20 00 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 50@6 50; Philadelphia $5 25.

COAL OIL—Sales at 90 2-3c ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle Berries $13 ₩ barrel; other varieties at $12 ₩ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 21½@22½c per gallon.

CHEESE—Receipts are very light, and prices very firm at the following figures: New York Cheese, 15½@16c; Ohio, 15½@16c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve, 15½@16½c ₩ lb. Receipts 180 boxes.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2 25@2 50 ₩ barrel. Lehigh Franklin hydraulic $3 00@3 75 ₩ barrel.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 11c; stearine 18c.

COAL—Eastern anthracite by car load $4 00@5 00 per ton, delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9@10c; halves 16@17c; sliced 18@20c ₩ lb. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 8@9c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The market is overstocked, and prices are nominal. Good fresh stock could be had at 15@16c ₩ dozen, and dull sale at that.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last amounted to only 427 barrels against 467 barrels the day previous. We have no change to note in prices. Stocks are ample, and holders firm at their figures. We quote as follows: National mills (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75; Pan Handle, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 75; in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $6 75; in sacks $6 50. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 50; choice winter $7 00 ₩ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₩ bbl; sacks $7 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12@13c; 98 pennes 16@c; Valencia raisins 16; layer raisins $3 25 per box. Figs 20@22c ₩ lb for the finest. Prunes 16@c ₩ lb for the finest.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats, 919 sacks; barley, 300 sacks; wheat, 1,500 sacks; corn 1,520 sacks. The current rates are: No 2 Red winter $1 35@1 40; white $1 45, 1 60@1 65 ₩ bush. The market firm with a good demand. Corn—Prices were firmly maintained at the quotations, sales on wharf and from store wanted, although prices have undergone no change; cars were made on wharf and from depot at 38c for prime yellow; mixed not wanted. Rye held firmly; we can report sales at $1 05@1 10 ₩ bush. Barley dull and not wanted. We can report sales of 500 bushels at 75c; fair to prime 80@85c.

OATMEAL—The demand continues active and prices remain unchanged. Following are the ruling figures:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10½c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13¼c; Extra C 13¼c; C yellow 12¾@12¾c; Demerara, hhds, 12¾c; bbls 12¾c ₩ lb.

Syrups—Fancy white honey 65c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 55c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Rice—Sales strictly prime 9@c; prime 10c; good 10½@ 11c; fair 12¼@13c; Porto Rico—choice 13½@c; prime 13c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13¼c; Extra C 13¼c; C yellow 12¾@12¾c; Demerara, hhds, 12¾c; bbls 12¾c ₩ lb.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Syrups—Fancy white honey 65c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 55c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

Rice—Sales strictly prime 9@c; prime 10c; good 10½c; fair 12¼@13c; Porto Rico—choice 13½@c; prime 13c; good 10½c.

Spices—Grain pepper 31c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 90c. Cassia 37c.

Teas—Sales of choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $1 25@1 ₩ 100.

HORSE—

THE VERY LATEST.

The True Story

Why Sumner and Fish Disagreed.

Fish Offers Sumner the English Mission to Silence His Opposition to the San Domingo Scheme—The Senator Discriminates Between Fish the Steward and Fish the Friend.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1871.

The political community here has been much excited to-day over what purports to be the true story of the difficulty between the Secretary of State and Senator Sumner, published in the *Capital*, the new Sunday paper of Washington. The story is probably true in its essential features, and these are its chief points: In the first week in June last, Fish visited Sumner one evening, and after urging him with arguments until after midnight to cease his opposition to the San Domingo scheme, finally said to him that if he could not cease opposition as a Senator, he could at least quit the Senate and no longer stand in the way of the President's policy. He then offered him the English mission as an inducement to leave the Senate. Sumner, surprised at this proposition to purchase his silence, replied in effect that we had now the best man we could get at the Court of St. James, and no change was desirable. Fish left the house thinking he had satisfied Sumner and Fish, however, kept up their usual courteous association, Sumner being willing to overlook the mistaken zeal of an old friend, until the Moran letter was given out, when Fish ceased visiting Sumner until he had sent Senator Patterson to ascertain whether he would be well received. Mr. Sumner replied through Patterson that Fish as Secretary of State, as the State Department, at the Senate or at the house, or offer, freely, fully and at any time on the public business, but, he added, "Tell him that I feel he has done me a cruel wrong." Afterwards Mr. Fish visited Mr. Sumner, in company with Sir. John Rose, when the conferences preliminary to the new negotiations on the Alabama business were in progress, and Mr. Sumner exerted himself to make the evening pass pleasantly and cheerfully. The narration proceeds as follows: "But after midnight when Fish had departed, Mr. Sumner, calmly sitting down in the quiet of his library, resolved that his self-respect would compel him to discriminate between Fish the steward and Fish the friend. Therefore, when, sometime afterwards, they met on a private occasion at Hon. Robert C. Schenck's and late in the evening Fish addressed across some ladies a frivolous remark about duck and partridge to Mr. Sumner, the latter merely looked at him and made no reply. Then was found the plot to have Sumner removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of the success of which the country knows."

WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATION FOR THE SOUTH.

Another Bill Being Prepared—The Question of Adjournment Still Unsettled—The Derangement of the Mail Service in Kentucky, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1871.

Derangement of the Kentucky Mail Service.

The Kentucky delegation will generally reply to Creswell's letter, asking if in their opinion it will be safe to restore mail service on the line of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. Mr. Beck has already written to the Postmaster General, making the same general statement as given by Stevenson in his speech in the Senate yesterday afternoon, to the effect that the government mail agents will be as safe on this route as they would be on the line between New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Beck also takes occasion in his reply to severely comment upon the report sent by Mr. Creswell to the House with regard to the unsettled condition of affairs in his State, and insinuates that this document is full of untruths and groundless assertions. But there is much better evidence in Washington of the Postmaster General's action in the premises than the plausible indignation of Kentucky Congressmen might lead the country to suppose.

Legislation for the South.

The members of the House are still at work trying to frame a short, strong bill, which will meet the condition of affairs in the South. One has been prepared that will probably be introduced to-morrow, which includes Shellabarger's bill, giving the President power to use the military without waiting for the call of a governor of a State, but surprised at this proposition to purchase his silence, replied in effect that we had now the best man we could get at the Court of St. James, and no change was desirable. Fish left the house thinking he had satisfied. Sumner and Fish, however, kept up their usual courteous association, Sumner being willing to overlook the mistaken zeal of an old friend, until the Moran letter was given out, when Fish ceased visiting Sumner until he had sent Senator Patterson to ascertain whether he would be well received. Mr. Sumner replied through Patterson that Fish as Secretary of State, as the State Department, at the Senate or at the house, or offer, freely, fully and at any time on the public business, but, he added, "Tell him that I feel he has done me a cruel wrong." Afterwards Mr. Fish visited Mr. Sumner, in company with Sir. John Rose, when the conferences preliminary to the new negotiations on the Alabama business were in progress, and Mr. Sumner exerted himself to make the evening pass pleasantly and cheerfully. The narration proceeds as follows: "But after midnight when Fish had departed, Mr. Sumner, calmly sitting down in the quiet of his library, resolved that his self-respect would compel him to discriminate between Fish the steward and Fish the friend. Therefore, when, sometime afterwards, they met on a private occasion at Hon. Robert C. Schenck's and late in the evening Fish addressed across some ladies a frivolous remark about duck and partridge to Mr. Sumner, the latter merely looked at him and made no reply. Then was found the plot to have Sumner removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of the success of which the country knows."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Revolution Mistress of Paris.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATIONS.

Gens. Lecomte and Thomas Shot.

Appeal to the Provinces for Assistance.

Reported Assassination of General Vinoy.

Emperor William Authorizes a Halt in the German Movements in Consequence of the Disturbances in Paris—Arrival of German Troops at Dieppe—French Loan Negotiated with the Rothschilds, &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

Further from Paris—Additional Barricades being Constructed in Montmartre and Belleville—Generals Lecomte and Thomas Shot by the Insurgents.

PARIS, March 18.—In she morning the troops succeeded in capturing forty cannon in Montmartre. Of these, the people recovered five without fighting. The remainder were removed to a place of safety.

The rebels are now building additional barricades in Montmartre, Belleville and the Faubourg St. Antoine.

The government has issued a proclamation reproclaiming martial law, and the state of siege; warning the people that the city of Paris that they will ruin France, and appealing to the National Guard to put an end to the condition of anarchy into which they have plunged the capital.

At 9 o'clock P. M., it was reported that Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas, the latter commander-in-chief of the national guards, who were captured in the forenoon, had been shot by the insurgents after a summary trial. The news spread consternation throughout the city. Gen. Vinoy and staff, all the troops of the line, and a few of the gens-d'armes, have retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the national guards to restore order on the right.

The nationals assembled at various points. The boulevards were crowded, but there has been no further conflict. Shops were all closed and omnibuses stopped running.

PARIS, SUNDAY, March 19.—The journals this morning confirm the report of the execution of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas. After their capture they were taken to the garden of the Rue des Rosiers, Montmartre, where the Central Revolutionary Committee held their sittings. After their brief trial they were conducted to their death, and taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely.

The Journal des Debats says: Yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of Paris. France will behold these horrible assassinations, and this odious insurrection, which is without pretext or purpose. Will the Provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans re-enter the capital? This fratricidal struggle might more harm to the republic than all the Bonapartes.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—The City of Baltimore reached here to-day and proceeded: the Parthia arrived to-day.

FRANCE.

Reported Assassination of Gen. Vinoy—A Halt in the Movement of German Troops.

LONDON, March 19, 9 P. M.—A special dispatch to the London *Journal* says Gen. Vinoy has also been shot. The report has not been confirmed and is not credited.

10:30 P. M. The latest news is that the Nationals of Montmartre have seized and now occupy the staff and general headquarter buildings of the National Guards in Paris in the place Vendome.

The Echo du Parlement says: In consequence of the disturbances in Paris, Emperor William has provisionally stopped the movements of the German troops.

German Troops at Dieppe.

LONDON, March 19, 11:30 A. M.—A dispatch just received from Dieppe announced that the Prussian troops from Amiens have arrived and occupied one half the town. The French garrison retains the other half.

Illness of Henri Rochefort.

BORDEAUX, March 19.—Henri Rochefort is here, suffering from a relapse of his recent sickness.

Jules Miris, banker, of this city, is dangerously ill.

Movements of Napoleon.

VERVIERS, March 19.—Napoleon will take a special train at Herbesthal at nine o'clock to-night, and come through this city without stopping.

BELGIUM

French Loan Negotiated.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—The *Etoile Belge* learns that the French Government has negotiated a loan with the Rothschilds of two milliards of francs at five per cent, interest at 78.

The *Gazette*, of Luxemburg, says citizens of the Grand Duchy were expelled from Paris either because the exequatur of the French Consul at Luxembourg was revoked for violation of neutrality, or because they were among the class who had no means of subsistence.

The *Journal des Debats* last week advised the difficulties of conciliation, and the better thinking of Frenchmen. Then their powers will be increased to seek for revenge in an improved administration of affairs and the extension of public liberties.

SPAIN

Arrival of the Queen in Madrid.

MADRID, March 19.—King Amadeus returned to Madrid to-day, accompanied by the Queen. They were received with enthusiasm by the populace.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

Remarks of Senator Rutan on the Bill Dividing the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts.

Mr. RUTAN. Mr. Speaker, I have not sufficient physical ability to take part in the discussion of the question at this time, but having the honor to be a member of the committee reporting the bill under consideration, I am constrained to state my reasons for opposing it. The bill is an old fogy bill—those are they who expect letter, for they shall not be disappointed." This is peculiarly appropriate to Republicans in connection with the subject under consideration, and is our only consolation. We did not expect a Democratic committee to report a fair apportionment bill, and we do not expect a Democratic majority to pass such a bill, and we have not been and will not be disappointed. And I candor compels me to admit that, notwithstanding this bill gives the minority party in this Commonwealth at least two-fifths of the Senate and about six in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding it is the most favorable bill for minorities that ever organized majorities have been made to accomplish for the benefit of the party committee had in view that of making a majority in both Houses out of a minority party—I am free to confess the bill might have been worse. The committee could not easily have reported a bill giving a Democratic majority of four in the Senate and seventy in the House. Such a bill would have required very little more gerrymandering. As Republicans, we are, therefore, pleased with the bill, and can say that, as reported, we can hope to elect fourteen of the thirty-three Senators, and fifty-seven of the one hundred Representatives. We are thankful, because it is all we have ever intended as to carry it.

The Twenty-eighth district, which is also set down for a Republican district, in 1869 gave a majority of forty-six for Governor Geary, and in 1870 gave a Democratic majority. Clarion is growing and her Democratic majority is increasing, which accounts for the formation of that district. It is as certainly intended to be a Democratic district as this bill to elect one of their creed as is almost any district in the Commonwealth. Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton, we may also hold, may elect a Republican Senator. It is true it may, but the majority against us in Bedford was two hundred and eighty-six. It is worthy of notice in this connection how careful the committee has been to secure large Democratic majorities in their districts. In most instances, withdrawals would not answer, but thousands were given. So Democratic districts are made where the party majority is so small as the Republican majorities are in two or three districts. For instance, Bucks county (where from a large majority the Democratic majority has been reduced three hundred) has been attached to Northampton to punish her for her lack of party fealty, and to secure her in the future. Lycoming, heretofore regarded as the Gibraltar of Democracy, is also wavering, and she is to be hitched to Monroe, Pike and Wayne. The counties to be attacked are usually a Democratic majority of about three thousand, and it is presumed they will insist Democratic victories by that double district.

Adding up this Democratic column we have a total of nineteen Senators out of thirty-three. Republicans with a clear majority in this State, and a full vote, of twenty thousand, secure by this bill only fourteen Senators. If this is fairness according to Democratic ideas, it is high time the people understood it. We see from this that that party has not changed. A temporary success is sufficient to reveal the true character of a party that, losing power by treachery and corruption, has sought to regain it by hypocritical professions of honesty, economy and reform. If we look at the combinations made to secure their respective majority, or to defeat some instances they are startling. To swallow up Somerset, that county is wrested from her natural connections and attached to Westmoreland. Between those counties there is no possible affinity, or business or political interest in common. Union and Snyder, two strong Republican counties and almost as closely connected as the Siamese twins, are separated and Union attached to Northumberland, Montour and Clinton, while Snyder is tacked on to Center, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry. Nothing but a desire to overwhelm a Republican majority in these three counties ever suggested such unnatural combinations. Northampton joins Bucks like unto the colors on a checker-board. Washington is separated from Beaver, where she naturally belongs, and united with Greene and Fayette, making a district not one hundred miles in length. There is no possible connection between Washington and Fayette, they never meet at all it is usually in Pittsburgh, outside of the district altogether. In this way have a Democratic committee figured out a Democratic majority of three to four majority. Admitting that under this bill Democrats can elect a majority, of which there is the best they can hope for, then taking the vote of 1870 as a basis, and the Republican majority would represent nineteen thousand three hundred votes, and the Democratic Senator fifteen thousand eight hundred votes—a difference in favor of the latter three thousand five hundred more votes than each Democrat. Such a gross injustice to the people is disfranchise fifty-two thousand five hundred voters in order to secure a favorable majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and in the Commonwealth, as shown by the figures before us. We were told this bill gave the Democrats only a majority of one, but an examination reveals the fact that it will certainly be a majority of seven probably.

The certain Democratic districts, as constituted in this bill, are as follows:

1st and 3d, Philadelphia.
4th, Montgomery.
7th, Bucks and Northampton.
8th, Berks.
10th, Lehigh.
11th, Lehigh and Carbon.
12th, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne. 2.
13th, Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming.
17th, Clinton, Union, Northumberland and Montour.
18th, Clearfield, Elk, Blair and Cambria.
20th, Cumberland, Perry, Mifflin and Center.
21st, Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton.
22d, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Mifflin and Center.
23d, Fayette, Greene and Washington.
24th, Somerset, Westmoreland and Warren; and,
28th, Clarion, Venango, Forest and Mercer.

We have here nineteen Democratic districts. We are told, however, that the last two are doubtful, and we are willing to concede that point. In 1869 the Twenty-fifth district gave a Democratic majority of one hundred and two, and in 1870 a majority of one hundred and seventy. It, therefore, cannot be called a Republican district, and the framers of this bill so regard it, or they never intended us to carry it.

The Twenty-eighth district, which is also set down for a Republican district, in 1869 gave a majority of forty-six for Governor Geary, and in 1870 gave a Democratic majority. Clarion is growing and her Democratic majority is increasing, which accounts for the formation of that district. It is as certainly intended to be a Democratic district as this bill to elect one of their creed as is almost any district in the Commonwealth. Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton, we may also hold, may elect a Republican Senator. It is true it may, but the majority against us in Bedford was two hundred and eighty-six. It is worthy of notice in this connection how careful the committee has been to secure large Democratic majorities in their districts. In most instances, withdrawals would not answer, but thousands were given. So Democratic districts are made where the party majority is so small as the Republican majorities are in two or three districts. For instance, Bucks county (where from a large majority the Democratic majority has been reduced three hundred) has been attached to Northampton to punish her for her lack of party fealty, and to secure her in the future. Lycoming, heretofore regarded as the Gibraltar of Democracy, is also wavering, and she is to be hitched to Monroe, Pike and Wayne. The counties to be attacked give usually a Democratic majority of about three thousand, and it is presumed they will insist Democratic victories by that double district.

Adding up this Democratic column we have a total of nineteen Senators out of thirty-three. Republicans with a clear majority in this State, and a full vote, of twenty thousand, secure by this bill only fourteen Senators. If this is fairness according to Democratic ideas, it is high time the people understood it. We see from this that that party has not changed. A temporary success is sufficient to reveal the true character of a party that, losing power by treachery and corruption, has sought to regain it by hypocritical professions of honesty, economy and reform. If we look at the combinations made to secure their respective majority, or to defeat some instances they are startling. To swallow up Somerset, that county is wrested from her natural connections and attached to Westmoreland. Between those counties there is no possible affinity, or business or political interest in common. Union and Snyder, two strong Republican counties and almost as closely connected as the Siamese twins, are separated and Union attached to Northumberland, Montour and Clinton, while Snyder is tacked on to Center, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry. Nothing but a desire to overwhelm a Republican majority in these three counties ever suggested such unnatural combinations. Northampton joins Bucks like unto the colors on a checker-board. Washington is separated from Beaver, where she naturally belongs, and united with Greene and Fayette, making a district not one hundred miles in length. There is no possible connection between Washington and Fayette, they never meet at all it is usually in Pittsburgh, outside of the district altogether. In this way have a Democratic committee figured out a Democratic majority of three to four majority. Admitting that under this bill they